

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West. All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-60.

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.  
Jan. 3, 1859-60.

**ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets.  
May 23, 1859-60.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
(Oct. 23, 1853.)

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-60.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
**CLAY & MONROE.**  
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.  
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.  
April 9, 1860-wkwtw.

**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Jan. 3, 1859-60.

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Office on St. Clair Street under the Bindery.

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.  
Always at home, every communication will have his attention. In the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.  
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House.  
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1859-60.

**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-61.

**EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS,**  
For Burning and Lubricating.

**FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.**  
At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.  
We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.  
Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.  
C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or  
A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,  
Kanawha C. C. Oil Manufacturing Co.,  
Feb. 14, 1860. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

**JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)  
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.  
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.  
[July 13, 1860-by.]

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

**JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.**

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. If neat and clean beds, good cooking, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it. The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.  
JAMES R. WATSON.  
Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

**FOR RENT.**  
THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.  
Dec. 14, 1859-60. ORLANDO BROWN.

**L. WEITZEL,**  
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,  
HAS just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first-class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself to every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.  
Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.  
He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.  
He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.  
He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.  
Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1859.

**DENTAL SURGERY,**  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.  
His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.  
Office at his residence on Main street.  
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

**A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.**  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harlan's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to his establishment.  
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
Frankfort, July 2, 1860-61.

**For Sale.**  
THE House and Lot formerly owned by Geo. Thoms, situated on the east side of St. Clair Street, adjoining the property of N. Heffner, in the city of Frankfort.  
For terms of sale apply to G. W. GWIN or myself.  
April 20, 1860-61. SUSAN THOMAS.

**WOOD FOR SALE.**  
I CAN supply the citizens of Frankfort with Wood. By sending their orders to my Stable, near the Railroad Depot, they can get a load within one hour at any time. Price \$3 per Cord, or \$1 50 for a Half Cord load. Orders solicited.  
Nov. 18, 1859-60. JOHN HENDERSON.

**NEW FIRM.**  
W. H. KEENE & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Choice Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars,  
AND  
All kinds of Country Produce,  
St. Clair and Wapping Sts., Frankfort.  
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September. Interest charged after maturity.

**JANUARY 3, 1860.**  
GROCERIES, &c.  
Old Government Java and Prime Rio Coffee; Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation Molasses;  
German Castile and Rosin Soap;  
Tallow, Star, and Sperma Candles;  
Mackerel, in assorted packages;  
Hams, plain and canvassed;  
Sides, clear and ribbed;  
Shoulders, Dried Beef, and Tongues;  
Prime Country Lard;  
Flour, Meal, and Salt;  
Nails (all sizes), Shovels and Spades, best brands; Green and Black Tea;  
Tennent's Pale Ale;  
Tobacco and Cigars, every variety of brand; Old Brandies, Whisky and Wine, in bottles or on draft.

**Agricultural Implements of all Kinds.**  
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, and Tar;  
Blasting and Rifle Powder;  
Sauces, Extracts, Pickles, and Table Oil.  
**PAINTS, OIL, AND VARNISH.**  
100 KEES Linderberg & Co.'s White Lead;  
25 boxes Chrome Green;  
25 boxes Chrome Yellow;  
50 kegs Zinc White;  
100 lbs. Red Lead;  
1 bbl. English Lamp Black;  
3 cases American Vermilion;  
15 gallons Japan Varnish;  
15 gallons Demara Varnish;  
15 gallons Copal Varnish;  
1 bbl. best Linseed Oil;  
1 bbl. Turpentine, with full assortment of Brushes of all kinds, at  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S

**30 BASKETS Champagne;**  
30 boxes Claret;  
1,000 bottles Madeira and Sherry;  
1,000 bottles Brandy and Whisky, in store and for sale by  
April 25, '59. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**25 BBLs. Utica Lime;**  
"Dove," a brand cement, just received per steamer "Dove," and for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**3 CASES Sardines;**  
5 cases Fresh Peaches;  
5 cases Pine Apples;  
5 cases Pickled Oysters;  
5 cases Spiced Oysters, just received and for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**50 BOXES Pearl Starch;**  
50 boxes Star Candles;  
24 boxes Tallow Candles;  
30 boxes Rosin Soap;  
30 boxes German Soap; for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**100 EXTRA Canvas Hams;**  
100 Extra Small Sides;  
100 Extra Small Shoulders;  
50 kegs Country Lard;  
100 pieces Extra Dried Beef;  
2 dozen Large Best Tongues, just received by steamer "Dove," and for sale by  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**5 QUARTER bbls. Elegant Mackerel;**  
25 kegs assorted No. 1 Mackerel, in store with  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

**10,000 MORE of those Fine Cigars, just received at**  
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,**  
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY  
ED. D. HOBBS and J. W. WALKER,  
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,  
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.  
NEATLY printed Catalogues of the Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky., or to  
WALKER, Williamson Postoffice, Jefferson county, Ky., or to  
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854. Frankfort, Ky.

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**  
THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.  
CLOSE CONNECTIONS  
Being made at Cincinnati with the 5:35 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Ohio, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.  
And with the 6:00 P. M. Train, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.  
But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!  
Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.  
TWO PASSENGER TRAINS  
Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 11:45 A. M., and Lexington at 5:30 A. M., and 12:25 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 10:35 A. M., and 4:58 P. M.  
Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Harrodsburg, Bryansville, Lancaster, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.  
May 2, 1860-61. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

**SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!**  
PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Herrensmaier, dec'd, will please call at my office and settle their accounts. And those having claims against her estate are requested to present them.  
G. W. CRADDOCK,  
Sept. 12, 1859-61. Adv'r.

**HOT AND COLD BATHS**  
TO be had, day and night, at  
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

**CHILDREN TEETHING**

**MRS. WINSLOW,**  
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her  
**SOOTHING SYRUP,**  
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,  
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Benefit and Health to your Infants.  
We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, to confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years' experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.  
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in  
**THOUSANDS OF CASES.**

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world in ALL CASES OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between you and suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE, yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.  
Solely Sold by Druggists throughout the world.  
Principal Office, No. 15, Cedar Street, New York.  
Price 25 Cents Per Bottle.  
June 6, 1860-wkwtw.

**IN PRESS.**  
**STANTON'S TREATISE**  
FOR  
Justices, Sheriffs, Executors, Guardians, &c.,  
IN KENTUCKY.

THE subscribers have in course of publication a work by the Hon. H. H. STANTON, of Maysville, Kentucky, designed to be a complete practical guide for officers in the State of Kentucky, to-wit: Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assessors, Processors, &c.  
The work will not only contain a lucid and clear statement of the laws regulating the duties of each officer, but full instructions as to the manner of proceeding, and all necessary practical forms. It will be complete and comprehensive upon all the duties of the officers above named, and will be found highly useful, not only to them but to the legal profession, and all others having business with such officers.  
The work will contain about 600 pages printed on fine paper, with clear type, and superior law binding.  
Price 50 Cents Per Copy.

**NOW READY.**  
**A NEW EDITION OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF KY.**  
Approved and adopted by the General Assembly, 1851 and 1852, and in force from Jan. 1, 1852, with all the amendments subsequently enacted, and notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.  
BY HON. RICHARD H. STANTON.  
With supplement, embracing the Acts of a General Assembly, passed by the Legislature of 1859-60.  
Two Volumes, royal 8vo. Price, \$10 00.  
Made authority in all Courts in Kentucky, by Act of General Assembly.  
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,  
June 11, '60-6m. Law Publishers, Cin., O.

**PHOENIX FOUNDRY,**  
YENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,  
OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL.  
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent,  
MANUFACTURER of Steam Engines and Machinery for Grist or Mill, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.  
Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels for Grist or Saw Mills.  
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c.  
Castings made at the shortest notice.  
W. H. GRAINGER, Agent,  
January 17, 1860-61. Louisville, Ky.

**W. A. GAINES,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,  
AND DEALER IN  
Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco.  
Also, AGENT FOR ALL KINDS OF  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
Such as Reapers and Mowers, Horse Powers, and Threshers, Ciders Mill, &c., &c.  
I am also the exclusive Agent in this county for the CLIMAX GRAIN FAN, which is a new patent just out, and greatly superior in point of workmanship and in every other particular to any other fan in use.  
July 9, 1860-wkwtw.

**Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.**  
ON and after Monday, May 14, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:  
Trains going East at 8:25 A. M., and 3:15 P. M.  
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 3:20 P. M.  
The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi roads for the West and South.  
The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 5 A. M., and 6:20 P. M.—the latter train too late for our Afternoon Train.  
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.  
May 11, 1860-61. Yeoman copy.

**J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.**

Mercantile, for general purposes,  
Record, for Ledgers and Records,  
Copying, for Letter Press,  
Carmines, of brilliant hue.  
CELEBRATED FOR  
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue).  
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.  
3d. Permanence, (will never fade by exposure).  
4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATIONS.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)  
The Carmines may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.  
Facts Confirming the above Qualities.  
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.  
2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by  
J. J. BUTLER, Agent,  
No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.  
KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.  
Dec. 14, 1859-by.

**Greenwood Female Seminary,**  
Frankfort, Kentucky,  
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, PRINCIPAL.  
THE Twenty-fourth Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 3, 1860).  
EXPENSES PER SESSION:  
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$60 00  
Tuition in Primary Class, 15 00  
Tuition in Middle and Senior Classes, 20 00  
French, Latin, Drawing and Painting in water colors, each, 10 00  
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting, each, 5 00  
Music on Piano, 25 00  
Use of Instrument for practice, 5 00  
Washing, 5 00  
Sewing, 25 00  
Instruction in Plain and Ornamental Needle-work without charge.  
No deduction for voluntary absence.  
For further information address the Principal.  
[Aug. 1, 1860-2m.]

**MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING**  
Christopher Columbus and his Crew.

THIS beautiful Engraving was designed by Rubens, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived the cost of the original design and plate being over \$9,000, size 29 by inches.  
The Philadelphia Daily News, "the mere nominal sum asked for the engraving is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional gift."  
To be given to the purchasers. For further particulars send for a bill.  
1 Cash \$5,000 5 Cash \$300  
1 Cash 3,000 10 Cash 300  
1 Cash 2,000 10 Cash 250  
1 Cash 1,500 10 Cash 200  
1 Cash 1,000 10 Cash 100  
1 Cash 500 10 Cash 50  
1 Cash 500 1,000 Cash 5,000  
1 Cash 300 2,000 Cash 5,000  
Together with a great variety of other valuable Gifts, varying in value from 50 cents to \$25.  
Any person enclosing in a letter \$1 and five 5 cent postage stamps (to pay for postage and roller) shall receive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, (and one of these valuable Gifts as per bill.)  
Address all orders for Bills or Engravings to  
P. S. HERLINE & CO.,  
Box 1812, Phila., Pa.  
June 1-3m.

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.**  
A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.  
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Act of description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.  
Other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.  
Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.  
Geo. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. [June 28 1860-1y.]

**A. STRAUS,**  
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer  
IN ALL KINDS OF  
**FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,**  
NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET,  
(BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREETS),  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to.  
Feb. 15, 1860-1y.

**COACH FACTORY.**  
HEMING & QUINN  
constantly on hand a fine assortment of CARRIAGES—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material.  
We have purchased the sole right of  
EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING,  
For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.  
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.  
All work made by us warranted for one year.  
April 2, 1859-61.

**Samuel's New Establishment!**  
HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.  
March 12, 1855-by.

**WANTED.**  
A GOOD COOK for the balance of the year.  
Apply at this office. [March 21, 1860.]

**SETTLEMENTS!!**

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely  
**PRINTED BILL HEADS.**

THE  
**COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**

**JOB ROOMS**

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**  
August 8, 1860.

**THIRD VOLUME OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.**  
ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!!

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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### The Conspiracy to Break up the Union!

#### THE PLOT & ITS DEVELOPMENT.

#### Breckinridge and Lane the Candidates of a Disunion Party.

#### LET THE MASSES READ AND PONDER!

We have heretofore stated that we believed the sole object of the Breckinridge, in running Breckinridge, was to bring about a dissolution of the Union. As the paradoxical nature of such an enterprise might well inspire a measure of incredulity with regard to the authenticity of the grounds on which it is impugned, we stated that it would be our purpose to-day to lay before our readers some of the evidences—for which we are indebted to the National Intelligencer—which betray the existence of a disloyal sentiment at the South, if they do not point to the formation of a deliberate conspiracy on the part of a few against the integrity of the Union.

In order to follow this history in its successive developments, we must commence with the fore-shadowings of the movement which finally culminated in the disruption and consequent sectionalization of the Democratic party. This preliminary step was deemed necessary to the success of any disunion movement, for so long as the Democracy, whether with or without reason, maintained their prestige as a national party, it was seen that the necessary pretext for a dissolution of the Union would be difficult to find, especially as the Southern mind had long been sedulously taught to repose its hopes on both the ability and willingness of the Democracy to protect and maintain the rights of the South. It was, therefore, essential in the first place to disincant the South of this illusion with regard to the Democracy or any other national party. Hence the significance of the following extract from the well-known letter addressed by the Hon. William L. Yancey to Mr. Slaughter, under date of June 15, 1858:

"The remedy of the South is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can ever be; no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize committees of safety all over the cotton States, (and it is only in them that we can have any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

According to this view, a national party, because of its very national nature, cannot be expected to save the South, as Mr. Yancey understands salvation. Just as little can a sectional party hope to accomplish this end, because a Southern sectional party must needs be too weak, to carry its purposes. In either event, therefore, disunion is the only ultimate remedy, as it is the only and the inevitable result contemplated by the writer.

The successive stages reached in the initial steps of this movement will be discerned in the following extracts from the Mobile Mercury of April, 1859, reflective of the disunion sentiment cherished by a portion of the Southern Democracy:

"The times are now ripe for the organization of a political movement in the slaveholding States, irrespective of course of all old party designations; and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be undertaken. We earnestly hope the good work may go on, and speedily. The country, we repeat, is ripe for the movement, and, if judiciously inaugurated, it will sweep over the land with a force that no opposition will be able to check. We therefore caution our friends in the country everywhere, to be prepared for it, and to keep themselves free from all entangling alliances which may hinder them from joining in it untrammelled."

In the following October, the Charleston Mercury put forth the subjoined programme, by which the "preliminaries" could be arranged:

"1. That the Legislatures of the Southern States, at their next meetings, distinctly declare the rights of the South, as plainly deducible from the Dred Scott case, accompanied with a resolution that they will vote for no one for President or Vice Presidency of the United States who does not plainly and distinctly affirm and support them without non-committalism, dodging or equivocation."

"2. Should the Charleston Convention declare and affirm these rights, and nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency who distinctly support them, then the Southern States will support such candidates, and should they be elected, proof will be afforded that the South may continue with safety in the Union."

"3. But should the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, thus fairly nominated by the Charleston Convention, be defeated in the Presidential election, and the Republican or Abolition party succeed in electing their candidates, then the Southern Legislatures, as soon thereafter as they shall successively assemble together, should recall their Senators and Representatives from the Congress of the United States, and invite the co-operation of their sister Southern States to devise means for their common safety."

"4. But should the Charleston Convention refuse to declare and affirm the rights of the South, as deducible from the Dred Scott case, or nominate candidates who will not affirm and support them, then let the Southern States, as soon thereafter as they shall successively assemble together, faithfully reflecting and supporting their rights."

"5. Should the Southern States succeed in electing their sectional candidates, thus nominated, of course they will deem it a sufficient proof for the PRESIDENT of their safety in the Union."

"6. But should the Southern States fail in electing their sectional candidates thus nominated, then let the same course be pursued as has been suggested in case the Democratic party be defeated with candidates standing on the rights of the South, and the Black Republican or Abolition candidates be elected."

The prestige of national parties being undermined, and the formation of a new Confederation having been concerted, it next became necessary for the originators of the movement to devise an expedient by which the Democratic party might be denationalized, their hold on the Southern mind weakened, and their power so destroyed as to render them an easy prey to the Republican party, upon whose success it was arranged, according to these historical probabilities, to suspend a dissolution of the Union. Such, it is charged, was the programme. The evidence in support of the representation is found in the events that followed, and in those now passing before the eyes of the American people. We cite a few of the salient points in the drama.

The State Convention of the Alabama Democracy met on the 11th of January last. Mr. Yancey, a prominent and influential delegate, is admitted to have suggested, if not controlled, its deliberations. The line of action which he recommended is disclosed in the following extract from a speech he delivered before that body:

"To obtain the aid of the Democracy in this contest it is necessary to make a contest in its Charleston Convention. In that body Doug-

lass adherents will press his doctrine to a decision. If the State Rights men keep out of that Convention, that decision must inevitably be against the South, and that either in direct favor of the Douglas doctrine, or by the endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, under which Douglas claims shelter for his principles. The State Rights men should therefore keep out of that Convention, and demand for a decision, and they will obtain an endorsement of their demands, or a denial of these demands. If endorsed, we shall have greater hope of triumph within the Union. If denied, in my opinion, the State Rights wing should secede from the Convention and appeal to the whole people of the South, without distinction of parties, and organize another Convention upon the basis of their principles, and go into the election with a candidate nominated by it, as a grand Constitutional party. But the people of the South should not be deceived by the cry of a Black Republican being elected. If this does not happen, in my opinion the only hope of safety for the South is in a withdrawal from the Union before she shall be inaugurated; before the sword and the treasury of the government shall be placed in the keeping of that party. I would suggest that the several State Legislatures should, by law, require the Governor, when it shall be made manifest that the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency shall receive a majority of the electoral vote, to call a Convention of the people of the State, to assemble in March, to provide for their safety before the 4th of March, 1861. If, however, a Black Republican should not be elected, then, in pursuance of the policy of tacking between the Union and secession, we should repeal all the unconstitutional acts against slavery. If we should fail to obtain so just a system of legislation, then the South should seek her independence out of the Union."

How truly this programme was fulfilled, so far as regards the Legislature of Alabama, is read in the following resolutions, passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor of that State on the 25th of February 1860:

"1st. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the State of Alabama, in conformity with the State of South Carolina, in affirming the right of any State to secede from the Confederacy, whenever, in her judgment, such a step is demanded by the honor, interests and safety of her people, is not unmindful of the fact that secession upon the institution of slavery, and upon the rights and equality of the Southern States, necessarily continued with increasing violence and in new and more alarming forms, may constrain her to a reluctant, but early exercise of that invaluable right."

"2d. Be it further resolved, That, in the absence of any preparation for a systematic co-operation of the Southern States in resisting the aggressions of their enemies, Alabama acting for herself, has solemnly declared that the honor and safety of the State shall be maintained by the submission of the State to the action of a sectional Northern party, has provided for the call of a Convention in the event of the triumph of such a faction in the approaching Presidential election; and to maintain the poignancy of this solemn declaration, has appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the military contingencies which such a course may involve."

How exactly so much of the programme as related to a contingent secession from the Democratic National Convention was carried out we need not pause, in view of recent and current events, to designate. Prophecy has already been converted into fact. It is to the consequences that we turn our attention. These consequences are seen in the open expression of disunion tendencies, confessed in the columns of certain journals as a reason for sustaining the nominations of the seceding Democracy. We select two or three specimens from the many at our command:

From the Charleston (S. C.) News:

"It may be asked what hopes have we from the Presidential struggle. On this point we have not time to-day to dilate in full. Our hopes are higher than any to be founded on a mere Presidential result. The contest will leave the South united as a party, united as a section, united in the purpose of right and self-defense, and ready, if ever, to meet around excitement and common indignation, to meet the real sectional enemy, brought up under a false sectional array, to solve it by either submission to Black Republican rule at Washington, or a resort to her own self-government in a separate and independent form."

From the Camden (Alabama) Register:

"We run up our flag for Breckinridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States. We have unwaveringly concluded for the last ten years that it would be better (for all concerned) to make two or more distinct governments of the territory comprising the Southern States of America, and that such will ultimately be done there can be no sort of doubt; but it should be done with fairness and justice to every section of the Union; and believing that the party to which we belong is the only reliable one to carry out this measure, and secure to our own section all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

The Montgomery (Alabama) Mail, a Breckinridge Democratic journal, contains the following programme of operations in its number of July 25th:

"THE WAY TO DISOLVE THE UNION.—Run three Presidential tickets against Lincoln, thereby giving Lincoln the best chance for election. After Lincoln is elected, some Southern communities—most of them, perhaps—will refuse to let a postmaster appointed by him, and Administration take possession of the office. Then the United States authorities will be interposed to 'enforce the law.' Then the United States authorities will either be shot down or they will shoot somebody down. Then the people of the South will rise up against the United States Government, and will be sustained by neighboring communities, until civil war, with all its horrible butcheries, envelops the land in a shroud of blood and carnage."

"Yes, if you wish to bring this delightful state of affairs about, run three tickets, as the Mail says, 'Lincoln. If you don't, then run but one ticket, and let that ticket be not only the strongest, but also in favor of Southern equality in the Union, unequivocally expressed. That ticket is Breckinridge and Lane.'"

If such is the language of certain Breckinridge journals, the terms employed by some among his most distinguished and ardent supporters are equally significant. We cite from a letter of the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, under date of July 18, 1860, as follows:

"And how can the South be saved from injury if the Republican party succeeds in the coming Presidential election? I answer only by dissolving the Government immediately. If this party succeeds, loyalty to the Union would be treason to the South. And will the South be divided upon this issue? Will she not dismiss party names, and build herself into one great confederate for her common safety? The great party which controlled the Republic for eighty years is broken and disrupted. It kept the two sections apart from the beginning of the present struggle, but it has itself fallen to pieces in the conflict of principles; and the North and the South now stand face to face, while each is touching the lifted shield with the point of the spear. Dream after dream has floated before us, and vanished never to return; illusion after illusion has broken up and drifted away, and we are awakened to a state which cannot be avoided without the dissolution, and in which we cannot be vanquished without ruin. The South now stands upon the Constitution, and her standard is in the hands of Breckinridge and Lane. Let her sons rally to it, and under it, move on to 'Equality in the Union, or Independence or death.'"

"But should the Black Republican party obtain power, and the South remain passive, what then? While I invoked co-operation; while I appeal to the States around to be true to their honor, yet, if these fail, I will counsel the South to secede from the Union, and at all hazards, to secede from the Union. Any fate is better than degradation and a slow-consuming tyranny. The Federal Government might be abolished to-morrow, and the South would only know through the removal of burdens and the withdrawal of oppression. Every volume of the Federal Statutes might be burnt, and the South would never know that an injury had been done to her. Her protection comes from her State governments, and under these alone, if the Union were ruined, she could achieve her safety and prosperity. She will meet the future with organized governments, and not in a confused and chaotic condition."

"In my judgment, if the Black Republican party succeeds in the coming election, the Governor should immediately assemble the Legislature, and that body should provide for a State Convention, which should protect the State from the dishonor of submission to Black Republican rule."

To similar purport ex-Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, writes as follows, under date of July 25th, 1860:

"The secession of the Southern delegation at Charleston and Baltimore, upon a principal so vital to us, and the final nomination of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane upon this principle, prove that the South has at last come to her senses, and openly declared her determination to accept the responsibilities forced upon her. For once, the issue is fairly and properly made. Let us trust that all are in earnest, and that the matter will be carried out. Mr. Seward—there is no use of being blind to it—is right; there is, or soon will be, an irrepressible conflict. When the war of words is over, and things come to the worst, no man will be able to roll back."

Mr. William E. Martin, a delegate to the Richmond Convention from the State of South Carolina, holds in a recent letter the following language, which is remarkable for its frankness in regard to the effects likely to result from the election of either a Democratic or a Republican President. (The reader will draw his own inferences from Mr. Martin's silence in regard to the election of a President pledged to a "Constitutional Union.")

"The people of the South are prepared to act with a dignity worthy of the great issues and their own bright history. They know the crisis is inevitable. The election of a Democracy would sound a hot iron truth, or the success of a Black Republican may at once precipitate a revolution. In either event, it is only a question of time."

To these add the following declarations contained in a recent letter from Ex-Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, another of Mr. Breckinridge's supporters, and heretofore known for his conservative predilections:

"Lincoln and Hamlin, the Black Republican nominees, will be elected in November next, and the South will then decide the great question whether they will submit to the domination of Black Republican rule—the fundamental principle of their organization being an open, avowed, and declared war upon our social institutions. I believe that the honor and safety of the South, in that contingency, will require the prompt secession of the slaveholding States from the Union, and falling then to obtain from the free States additional and higher guarantees for the protection of our rights and property, that the seceding States should proceed to establish a new government. But, while I think such would be the imperative duty of the South, I emphatically reprobate and repudiate any scheme having for its object the separate secession of South Carolina. If Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi alone, giving up a portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, would unite with this State in a common secession upon the election of a Black Republican, I would give my assent to the policy."

We confess that, under ordinary circumstances, we should find it difficult to explain the hot haste with which these gentlemen come forward to assure us that their candidates are already beaten, and that Mr. Lincoln is already virtually elected. One would suppose that a decent respect for the distinguished gentlemen who accepted the nomination of the seceding Democracy would preserve their friends from the incivility of voicing with their adversaries in the amiable office of thus "whistling them down the wind" at the very threshold of the canvass. And it is this singular alacrity for defeat which, we suppose, has begotten the suspicion in certain minds, that the anticipated result is not unwelcome to some, if it can be made an available means to disunion ends.

For ourselves, we prefer to accept these frank admissions in simple evidence of the intelligence and sincerity of those who make them, and, without venturing at all to question the accuracy of these predictions in regard to Mr. Breckinridge's "chances," we take leave to say that the friends of Bell and Everett do not share in any such despondency with regard to the election of their candidates. The deep and deepening popular sympathy enlisted in support of the cause inaugurated by the Constitutional Union Party, already affords the most animating incentives to persevering effort, and invites, we think, the cordial co-operation of all in whom the love of country is superior to the love of party.

If we are asked whether, in these reflections on the disunion tendencies confessed by so many among the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane, we intend the intimation that these gentlemen are the willing or conscious representatives of any such sentiment, we have only to repeat the disclaimer made in a previous article. We regret the unfortunate association into which they have been thrown by the "inexorable logic" of their position—an association which we are sure, must be as little congenial to their taste, as it threatens, and must admit with justice, to be fatal to their prospects. On this score we have only to adopt the following language held by the venerable and eloquent Crittenden in his patriotic speech delivered at Louisville on the 24th inst:

"We are now left to compare Mr. Bell with the third candidate who stands in opposition—Mr. Breckinridge. And here again, as in respect to Mr. Douglas, my objection is not to the candidate as an individual, but to the position which he occupies. He is not a disunion man. (A voice, Yes, he is.) He ought not to be. He belongs to a tribe of faithful, devoted Union men—the tribe of Kentuckians. He must have been reduced away from the path of his duty far from the path in which the impulses of his blood ought to carry him, if he has become a disunionist. But Mr. Breckinridge has made himself the head of a party. He is part and parcel of the present purposes of that party, and, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln, we must judge of his public course by the party that he consents to represent."

"Who are they? There is not a disunionist South of Mason and Dixon's Line that I know of who does not belong to that party. We have for a long time heard mutterings of disunion in the South, but they have been only the mutterings of restless spirits, sometimes on frivolous and sometimes on the most contradictory pretexts, until, in the end, the effect of this petulance is seen in the fact that 'disunion cries' have become well nigh powerless for the only purpose to which it can be legitimately sought to apply them—that of impressing upon the Northern mind a belief in the reality of the strong convictions which could alone justify such extreme measures. The too frequent intervention of a *diva ex machina*, which is equally invoked for every chance emergency—for the success of a favorite political measure yesterday (as in the case of the Leocompton Constitution), or of a favorite political candidate, (as in the case of Mr. Breckinridge)—has robbed the device of any moral power it may have once possessed. In the face of this fact it is not a little singular to find the very men who are responsible for it complaining that their measures are no

that give any satisfaction? Could it make any attempt? No. And yet by some strange perversion of other their minds have been brought to look upon disunion as a remedy for political wrongs. The Leocompton Union has caused none of them; the destruction of it would be a remedy for none, but the greatest of all evils to the people of the United States."

"Others have taken a different view of it. They look with 'disaffection' upon the Union, and openly avow it. The ultra Southern States participate in this feeling, and Senators in Congress, I know, of character, and reputation—assume the same fatal course. This is the party of which we entertain apprehensions that it will effect the dismemberment of the Government. Many of its members are noble-spirited gentlemen. It is only upon this one subject they have been misled or have misled themselves. They have been betrayed into this delusion. In all other respects they are generous and of high character, but the spirit of disunion prevails among them, and it is only the more dangerous when entertained by such men. They openly talk about it, they write about it, they invite it. They have rocked themselves into the belief that the Government must be dissolved. They want to meet the Union immediately, to precipitate the people into it. The people, forsooth, are not so far-seeing as they are. The leaders anticipate overt acts on the part of the Republicans, and want now to effect a revolution in the cotton States. They wish to establish a new Government. These sentiments pervade the South, and make up the body and soul of the party which has nominated our fellow-citizen, Mr. Breckinridge, as its candidate for the Presidency. In their view, the Union is a mere impediment, and they would give new energy to that destructive impulse, and new power to this disunion sentiment, and to the cause of disunion? Mr. Breckinridge himself follows in the lead. He is part and parcel of the great party. We see this by his nomination and acceptance of it, and can hence foresee with clearness the disasters that would follow his success. Possibly it may be the policy of those who nominated him to unite old Kentucky with the new Confederacy. Old Kentucky is quite an important State in the Union. It is the heart of it—she is the heart of it. [Immense enthusiasm.] To obtain her concurrence is of the greatest possible consequence to those who fancy that they can make a Republic in the South more or less prosperous than the great Republic of which they form a part. Such have been their plans for a long time. Kentucky and Tennessee, which old General Gaines called the two military States of the Union, have laid in the project of that they would overthrow the Union. They would not wish to diminish the honor of Mr. Breckinridge's nomination as he himself conceives it, yet I imagine there are thousands in the South who would go for Mr. Breckinridge mainly in the hope that it might be a sort of unionizing Kentucky as a sort of frontier province to this Southern Republic of cotton States that is to be made. If they can bring about that union, if they can bring over old Kentucky and make her an ally of their party, the dismemberment of this confederacy, and the erection of a separate Republic, would be a matter of very little consequence whether Mr. Breckinridge was elected or not. They would rather have Kentucky for their ally than Mr. Breckinridge for their President. There is no disunionist in the South who would make that choice. I fear this. I am a Union man, and particularly jealous of everything that threatens the existence of the Union."

That Mr. Crittenden did not speak without rational presumptions in thus defining the conjugal motives which induced the leaders of this movement to select *Kentuckians* as their standard-bearer, might be inferred from the intelligence and the integrity which that venerable statesman and patriot brings to the formation and expression of all his opinions; for it is well known that the honorable loyalty of Kentucky to the Union has sometimes been objected to her as a source of reproach by those who have not always been able to secure from her ready endorsement of their extreme views and measures. When, for instance, in 1858, it was sought to identify the honor and interests of the South with the fate of the Leocompton Constitution, then pending in Congress, the State of Kentucky, as represented in part by Mr. Crittenden, declined the association. For this conviction of public duty her Senator was taxed with a want of fealty to her rights, though the purity of his motives was conceded, and, at the same time, a fear was expressed lest Kentucky at that day loved the Union "not wisely but too well." We quote from a speech delivered by Mr. Toombs, in the Senate of the United States on the 18th of March, 1858:

"I do not wonder that I should differ with my friend on this question; it is the legitimate result of the overthrow of the Missouri restriction. What was the effect of this repeal upon its constituents and mine? We restored to the Kentucky, in common with all his brethren of the Union, the long lost right to carry his slave into the Territories of the Union. This edict of exclusion was overthrown, and his property and mine were thereby restored to their just rights in the Territories. This is his right, sir, is Kentucky prepared to surrender it? No, sir, never! I know her history; it is one of which she may justly be proud. I know the valor, the prowess, the intrepidity, and the lofty patriotism of her sons. I know, too, that, like my friends, her devotion to the Union is deep and abiding. I have sometimes feared that her danger was that she might love too well; but too well; that her worship of her borders on slavery."

Having thus placed before our readers a few of the indications on which the charge of disunion tendencies is ascribed to certain Democratic politicians at the South, together with the frank avowals made by some to the effect that they will seek to precipitate a dissolution of the Union in case of an unacceptance result in the approaching Presidential election, it remains for us to point the moral suggested by the review through which we have passed in a history of those issues that have from time to time been raised against the integrity and stability of the Union, as traced in our paper on Saturday last and to-day.

We may say, then, in the first place, that this retrospect seems clearly enough to indicate that the faults and the blunders by which the North and the South have been embroiled in controversy are of ancient date and of repeated occurrence, proceeding sometimes from the one side and sometimes from the other. With everything in the character of the two sections to conciliate a mutual regard, strengthened by the interdependence of their material interests, there have not been wanting during the last twenty-five years a few zealous in each, who, making it their mission to stir up evil disaffection and strife between kindred communities and sister States, have been only too successful in practicing on the credulity of their adherents."

It also appears, from the tenor of the review which we have spread before our readers, that disunion has been habitually urged by a certain class of restless spirits, sometimes on frivolous and sometimes on the most contradictory pretexts, until, in the end, the effect of this petulance is seen in the fact that "disunion cries" have become well nigh powerless for the only purpose to which it can be legitimately sought to apply them—that of impressing upon the Northern mind a belief in the reality of the strong convictions which could alone justify such extreme measures. The too frequent intervention of a *diva ex machina*, which is equally invoked for every chance emergency—for the success of a favorite political measure yesterday (as in the case of the Leocompton Constitution), or of a favorite political candidate, (as in the case of Mr. Breckinridge)—has robbed the device of any moral power it may have once possessed. In the face of this fact it is not a little singular to find the very men who are responsible for it complaining that their measures are no

longer headed at the North. To this purport Mr. Rhetts spoke as follows in the meeting held at Charleston on the 9th of July last, to ratify the nominations of the Richmond Convention:

"I do not say what I may do in the event of a Black Republican being elected. You may think and enter upon resolves. The difficulty is, if you make up your mind to that alternative, they would not believe you. They would believe that you were merely talking. These men have no more idea that the Union is in danger than any other hearers. They have no confidence in your courage, decision, and regard for liberty. They believe that you will submit to their aggressions as ignoble slaves, and they to-day go on with their ignoble aggressions, stepping step by step, until they finally lift the mighty war of abolition and ruin."

If these remarks are true, they reflect only on that class of Southern politicians whom a North Carolina contemporary calls "the ultimatum men." As the Southern people never authorized the language held by these officious gentlemen, it would be more modest in them, as well as more discreet, to take upon their own shoulders the onus of that discredit in which they seek to involve their whole section. We do not pause to point, in addition, to the folly of publishing "resolves," which, according to Mr. Rhetts, are regarded at the North only as "any other hearsay." If such demonstrations are so useless in that quarter, we venture to pronounce them doubly useless, in the name of all gallant and loyal Southerners, who will be under the necessity of ever recurring to the brave "resolutions" passed by any disunion Convention, in order to ascertain when their rights have been invaded, and what shall be the mode and measure of their redress."

#### Timoleon Cravens and E. L. Van Winkle.

Candidates for State Electors, will address the people upon national politics at the following times and places:

Irvine, Thursday, August 30th.  
Proctor, Friday, August 31st.  
Boonville, Saturday, September 1st.  
Manchester, Monday, September 3d.  
London, Tuesday, September 4th.  
Mt. Vernon, Wednesday, September 5th.

Speaking to commence at one o'clock. The friends can fill up appointments for vacant days. The papers of all political parties are requested to insert the above list in their columns.

#### W. H. Wadsworth, Union State Elector.

will address the people at the following times and places:

Benton, Marshall county, Wednesday, August 29th.  
Murray, Callaway county, Thursday, August 30th.  
Mayfield, Graves county, Friday, August 31st.  
Polk county, Saturday, September 1st.  
Hickman, Fulton county, Monday, September 3d.  
Clinton, Hickman county, Tuesday, September 4th.  
Blandville, Ballard county, Wednesday, September 5th.  
Paducah, McCracken county, Thursday, September 6th.  
Smithland, Livingston county, Friday, September 7th.  
Col. Geo. B. Hodge, Elector for Breckinridge and Lane, is invited to attend the above appointments.

Speaking each day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

#### W. R. Kinsay, Assistant Elector for the State at large, will address the people of

Owen county, at Owen, on Wednesday, August 29, at 1 P. M.  
Grant county, at Williamstown, on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 1 P. M.  
Pendleton county, at Falmouth, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 1 P. M.  
Kent county, at Covington, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at night.  
Mason county, at Barbecue, on Saturday, Sept. 8, at night.  
Fleming county, at Flemingsburg, on Monday, Sept. 10, at 1 P. M.  
Montgomery county, at Mount Sterling, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 1 P. M.  
Owsley county, at Booneville, on Thursday, Sept. 13, at 1 P. M.  
Estill county, at Irvine, on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 1 P. M.  
Madison county, at Richmond, on Monday, Sept. 17, at 1 P. M.  
Clarke county, at Winchester, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.  
Fayette county, at Lexington, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at night.

PAUL LEE, M. R. HARDY and E. A. GRAVES, candidates for Electors in the Fifth Congressional District, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Wednesday, September 5th.  
Big Spring, Hardin county, Thursday, September 6th.  
Brandenburg, Meade county, Friday, September 7th.  
Garnettville, Meade county, Saturday, September 8th.  
Shelbysville, Bullitt county, Monday, September 10th.  
Washington, Bullitt county, Tuesday, September 11th.  
Bardonia, Nelson county, Wednesday, September 12th.

Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

#### Household and Kitchen Furniture at Public Auction.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1860, will be sold at Public Auction, at Mrs. A. F. PACE, on Lewis street, opposite the Baptist Church, a lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, Chairs, Table-ware and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. TERMS—All accounts over \$5, four months time, with security; \$5 and under, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Aug. 27, 1860-td.

#### CASH FOR WHEAT.

THIS firm is paying the highest market price for PRIME RED and WHITE WHEAT. CRITTENDEN & CO. Second Street bet. Main and Market. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 6, 1860-td.

#### H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office. If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

#### ANOTHER INVOICE OF Gents Light Colored French Soft Hats.

Just received by KEENON & CRUTCHER, Aug. 8, 1860-td. Leaders of Fashion.

#### ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.

A TWO SEAT Rockaway, almost new which will be sold cheap for Cash or good paper. Apply to E. HENSLEY. June 15, 1859.

#### Artesian Well Water.

SUPPLY always on hand at SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

#### Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS. July 23-wetwtr.

## Scrofula, or King's Evil.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which the fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living; disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children, to the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from general debility, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination, and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and improve it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

## AYER'S

### Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, LONGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIALIZED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

### FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health of energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and soothing. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my Address, and to send containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

### FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to need observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

### PREPARED BY

</

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1860.

For President,  
**JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,  
**EDWARD EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The attention of the reader is invited to an article in another page, which proves, beyond a doubt, the designs of the Yancey-Breckinridge party. Read and ponder well.

## Yancey's Great Speech—One of the Issues.

Our readers will remember that Wm. L. Yancey—the Aaron Burr of the present day; the destroyer of the National Democratic party, and the founder of the Breckinridge faction—addressed a large crowd at Memphis lately. He went there, in part, to defend himself against the various charges made against him, and especially that of disunion. With all due solemnity he delivered himself of "the great speech," which great affair has been published in pamphlet form at the Yeoman office, as a Breckinridge campaign document. It is headed thus: "THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST."

We have read the speech with much attention. It is an ordinary disunion speech, remarkable for nothing except its length and its shallowness. It is not calculated to create an exalted idea of the intellectual powers of Mr. Yancey. It is a very silly tribute to Mr. Yancey's nauseating vanity. It abounds in Miss Yanceyisms, Yanceyisms, bluster, bravado and self-conceit. We judge from its perusal that Mr. Yancey is a lady's man of faultless exterior, and that he would make an excellent Claude Melotte for a country theatre. In politics he is a filibustering top, who is on the constant look out for some Yankee to tread on his coat tail. He is a man of luxuriant hair and imagination, who has been appointed by Yancey to watch over the interest of the South. He necessarily exists in a constant state of alarm; his eyes in fine frenzy rolling, on the watch for deprecating foes.

But we commenced this article for the purpose of inviting the attention of the reader to the position occupied by this Breckinridge orator on one of "the issues involved in the Presidential contest"—disunion.

In reference to the celebrated Slaughter letter, Mr. Yancey, in his speech, as published at the Yeoman office, says:

"THERE IS NOT A WORD IN THAT LETTER THAT I TAKE BACK TO-NIGHT. THERE IS NOT A SENTIMENT IN IT I DISAVOW."

Now that Kentuckians may understand what sentiments Mr. Yancey still holds—on the all absorbing question of Union or disunion—and refuses to "disavow," we here re-publish the Slaughter letter in full.

MONTGOMERY, June 15.  
Dear Sir—Your kind favor of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies. The remedy of the South is not in such a process, it is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us, no sectional party can ever do it; but if we could do as our fathers did, organize committees of safety all over the cotton States—and it is only in them that we can hope for an effective movement—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Buffin, and has been taken up and recommended in the Advertiser [the Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey] under the name of "The League of United Southerners," who, keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issues paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest, merely.  
Signed,  
W. L. YANCEY.

To JAS. S. SLACHTER, Esq.  
Here is an explicit declaration of Yancey as to the mode by which the cotton States could be precipitated into a revolution. Here is an express announcement that in Mr. Yancey's opinion "no national or sectional" party could save the South? In this letter he boldly advises the formation of "committees of safety" all over the cotton States. No candid mind can deny that this Slaughter letter is a disunion document.

In the face of all this the central organ of the Breckinridge party in this State—the chief editor of which is a member of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, has published, in pamphlet form, the Memphis speech of Yancey, in which he reasserts every sentiment in the Slaughter letter.

Is not this giving aid "and comfort" to the secession design of Wm. L. Yancey?

Let it be remembered that Wm. L. Yancey, who now proposes a plan by which "we shall fire the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into revolution," is now making speeches for Mr. Breckinridge by the request of the National committee of the Secession party. He therefore speaks by authority, and it must be regarded that the representatives of that party, like Mr. Yancey, "indorse every sentiment of the Slaughter letter."

What further proof is needed of the disunion tendencies of the Breckinridge party?

The powerful names of Alexander H. Stephens and Augustus R. Wright head the Douglas electoral ticket in Georgia as electors or the State at large.

## Now and Then.

THE CONSISTENCY OF A YANKEETER.

The editor of the Commonwealth is republishing the old article which appeared in the Statesman, last spring, but which was withdrawn the succeeding week. The Statesman held, during the gubernatorial canvass of last year, the position it now has in the Territorial question.—Lex. Statesman, 24 Aug., 1859.

Here is "the old article" which we republished, and which appeared in the Statesman last spring:

"There can be no doubt that the Democratic party in Kentucky is opposed to the intervention of Congress for any purpose or for the exercise of any power over slavery in the Territories."—Lex. Statesman, May 6th, 1859.

And which the editor of the Statesman says was "withdrawn the succeeding week."

We have the Statesman of the succeeding week before us. We are unable to find the withdrawal of the article or a disavowal of the sentiments contained therein. But we do find the following editorial in the Statesman of the 13th May, 1859, which we publish verbatim at this time. Read:

## Non-Intervention.

"In the proceedings of a meeting of the Democracy of Shelby county, held on the 9th inst., which proceedings we find in the Louisville Courier of yesterday, we find the following resolutions on Congressional intervention:

1. That the Democracy of Shelby this day renew their pledge to maintain the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

2. That the Democracy of Shelby this day stand upon this great national Democratic platform. Non-intervention is an established principle of the Democratic party, and the interest of the South, and the perpetuity of the Union; as at war with our plighted faith and avowed creed, as solemnly defined by the compromise of 1850, ratified by the Kansas-Nebraska act, and indorsed by the Cincinnati platform.

Here are briefly and emphatically expressed sound Democratic sentiments, sentiments which nine-tenths of the Democracy of Kentucky will respond to with enthusiasm. Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Democracy of Campbell last week, at which Mr. Stevenson made a lengthy and powerful speech in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Stevenson will be a candidate for re-election, and with Magoffin, Peyton, Burnett, and the whole Democratic State ticket, so far as we are informed, as well as the whole Democratic press of Kentucky, with two or three exceptions, will stand upon this great national Democratic platform. Non-intervention is an established principle of the Democratic party, and the interest of the South, and the perpetuity of the Union; as at war with our plighted faith and avowed creed, as solemnly defined by the compromise of 1850, ratified by the Kansas-Nebraska act, and indorsed by the Cincinnati platform.

Let the South be careful, that lest struggling for the shadow, she lose the substance. The Democracy of Kentucky stand upon the Cincinnati platform, on the high national grounds, and we cannot think that the clamors for intervention by a few journals, will have any influence with them in causing them to abandon their principles. Now, can we think that anything will be gained by them in their attempts to distract the party, and injure the true friends of pure Democracy, by impugning their motives and misrepresenting their sentiments. The South does not now ask for further Congressional protection. It is not demanded. The plighted faith of the national Democracy is for non-intervention, and therefore, the agitation for a new code or Congressional interference should no longer be kept up for the advantage of our opponents and our distraction and detriment."—Lex. Statesman, May 13, 1859.

The foregoing is the entire editorial of the Statesman on the Shelby county resolutions. Is there in it a withdrawal or a disavowal of the sentiments which the editor promulgated one week before? How does the doctrine enunciated by the Shelby resolutions compare with the present sentiments of Jno. C. Breckinridge and his organs in Kentucky?

If one did not know that the foregoing article came from the Lexington Statesman, the home organ of Jno. C. Breckinridge, published at his residence, one would naturally suppose, from the sentiments expressed, that it came from an out and out Douglas paper. Will the Statesman please inform the country whether the Breckinridge party now indorses the Shelby resolutions or not? If not, will it admit that "nine-tenths of the Democracy of Kentucky" are opposed to the Breckinridge party? If not, will it admit that the entire Breckinridge party has changed front since May, 1859?

BROADWAY HOTEL, LEXINGTON.—"The Old Broadway" has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and is now—under the auspices of its new proprietor Mr. SOROGIN—as prosperous and popular as ever.

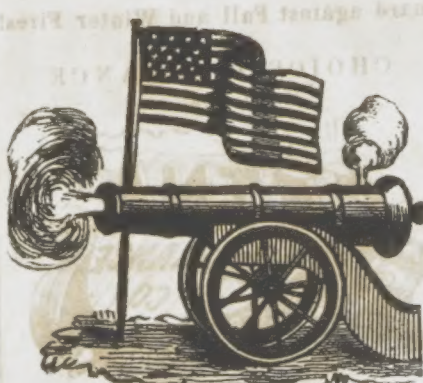
We notice our old friend A. J. CARMON still behind the desk, getting bald in doing good to the traveling public. Brother Church seems, like the Broadway, to have renewed his youth, and does not now look like he was more than thirty-nine years of age, or thereabout. May his shadow become enlarged!

LOUISVILLE FAIR.—Some of our exchanges have published September 25th as the time of the Fair of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Louisville; this is a mistake, the Fair will be held on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of September. We have received a complimentary ticket to this Fair for which we return our thanks.

"NOR DO I CLAIM, NOR DO ANY OF HIS FRIENDS CLAIM, THAT JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE IS THE REGULAR NOMINEE"—J. B. CLAY.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. B. Mills, Mr. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, to Miss ALICE, daughter of the late Horace Sullivan, of this county.

On the 27th inst., by Rev. B. Mills, Mr. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, to Miss ALICE, daughter of the late Horace Sullivan, of this county.



## RALLY, UNION MEN, RALLY!

The friends of BELL and EVERETT are requested to meet at the Court House, in this city, TO-NIGHT, to take steps to form a Bell and Everett Club. It is expected also that the meeting will consider the propriety of having a grand demonstration in this city at the time GEN. LESLIE COMBS assumes the duties of Appellate Clerk. Come one! Come all! Let there be a rousing meeting!!!

NEW SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—We invite the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Misses GRAVES and YRAW, which we publish in another column. They commence their school on Monday next, and, we understand, have a handsome number of pupils already. From recommendations of the strongest and most reliable character, which we have perused, we have no doubt that these young ladies are every way qualified to conduct a first class young ladies' seminary. We trust that our citizens will give them a fair trial, and we feel confident that such a step would result satisfactorily to pupil, teacher and parent. They can be consulted at the Capital Hotel.

NEW FASHIONED SHOOTING IRONS.—We are requested by GEN. M. D. WEST, Q. M. G., to state that he has some five and six shooters, an improvement on Colt's revolvers, which he invites gentlemen to call and examine, at his office. They are sent to him for sale, and will be sold at lower prices than such articles are usually valued at. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and buy. (Our armory is already amply supplied, and our cannon battery will be erected, and guns unlimbered, whenever occasion requires.)

We ask attention to the card of Dr. J. G. KEENON, in another column. Dr. Keenon possesses high attainments in his profession, and has already reached an enviable point of eminence as a physician. We bespeak for him the confidence and patronage of this community.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"The worse and worse aspects from Kentucky are crushing to the Breckinridge men here. Some of their National Committee admit that all is lost before the people. The remark is attributed to the President that Breckinridge has no more support in Kentucky than he himself has in Pennsylvania."

FRANKFORT, August 27, 1860.

The State Central Committee for the Union party of Kentucky make the following additional appointments of assistant electors for the State at large:

Thomas Turner, of Montgomery; Col. John B. Housh, of Mason, and James Harlan, Jr., of Mercer.

Wm. H. Savage, John M. Duke, Wm. Coons, and Wm. Bolling, are appointed assistant electors for the 8th District.

They have also appointed the following electors and county committees:

Books—James Calvert, Jas. M. Riddle, B. W. Chamberlin, J. J. Dulaney, J. J. Miller, G. J. Gaines, S. G. Botts.

Campanelli—Jas. T. Berry, R. T. Baker, C. P. Buchanan, J. M. Caldwell.

Rockcastle—W. A. Kirtley, E. T. Fish, Milton Frazer, C. A. Read, W. A. Brooks, Ed. Shirl.

The chairman of each county committee is requested, as soon as he receives this notice, to call a meeting of his committee, whose duty shall be to appoint sub-committees in each voting precinct, and take such other steps as will effect, at the earliest practical moment, a thorough organization of the Union party in their respective counties, all which the chairman of the county committee will report to this committee.

In counties where no county elector has been reported to the Central Committee, the county committees are authorized to select some suitable elector; and when selected, his name should be reported to the undersigned.

In those counties of the 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th Congressional Districts in which county committees have not been appointed, it is hoped that the friends of Bell and Everett will take immediate steps to have such a committee organized, and the names of its members forwarded to the State committee.

All communications touching the organization of the party in the remaining Congressional districts must be addressed to the Executive Committee at Louisville.

O. BROWN,  
R. A. BUCKNER,  
HAMILTON POPE,  
H. I. TODD,  
E. H. WATSON,  
JOHN RODMAN,  
C. D. CARR,  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
State Central Committee.

MARRIED.  
On the 27th inst., by Rev. B. Mills, Mr. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, to Miss ALICE, daughter of the late Horace Sullivan, of this county.

KEENON & CRUTCHER, Leaders of Fashion for Frankfort and vicinity, will introduce on Saturday, September 1st, the

FAIL STYLES OF DRESS HATS. They are confident of presenting their friends and patrons the handsomest and most graceful styles offered for many seasons. [Aug. 29, 1860—3v.]

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### A CARD.

The subscriber, a practical Chemist and manufacturer of Chemical Preparations, French Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blisters, Tumors, Freckles, Sallowiness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. This is no humbug or catchpenny affair, and those who think it such, will please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,) JAS. T. MARSHALL, Practical Chemist, No. 32 City Buildings, June 11, 1860—3m. New York.

## MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS, Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., has just received and opened a full and large assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods.

The new stock embraces Cloaks, Points, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashions.

Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see.

Mrs. F. T. LYONS. Also Agent for WHEELER & WILSON'S Unrivaled Sewing Machines. Oct. 14, 1859.

## MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

June 6, 1860—1y.

## Liberia Fall Expedition from Kentucky.

On the 25th of October, 1860, emigrants going to Liberia from Kentucky will leave the State to embark on the vessel to sail from Baltimore on the 1st of November, for Liberia. Application for passage will be made to the subscriber, directed to Frankfort, Ky. The passage and six months support in Liberia will be paid out of the State appropriation for all of the free blacks living in Kentucky who go in the expedition.

ALEX. M. COWAN, Agent Kentucky State Colonization Society.

Papers in the State will confer a favor by publishing this notice.

## ROOMS FOR RENT.

Having determined not to sell the Mansion House property for the present, I desire to rent the Rooms in the first story of the building. They will be rented on very reasonable terms by the month.

Application can be made to A. W. BROWN, at the Commonwealth Office, or to THOS. S. PAGE, May 21, 1860. A. G. HODGES.

## FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young ladies, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished, polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the north, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on Monday, September 30, 1860, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks. Tuition in primary department, \$30 00; Tuition in English and Belles Lettres, 40 00; French, extra, 20 00; Painting in oil, 20 00; Drawing, 20 00; Ornamental, Grecian, and Italian, each, 8 00; Hair Flowers, Worsted and Leather-work, each, 6 00; Drawing and Water Colors, each, 6 00.

For particulars inquire of the principal, Hotel, Yeoman copy. [Aug. 29, '60—4m.]

## MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON, HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860—1f.]

## Houses in Frankfort for Sale.

I WILL sell, on easy terms, the Bake house, on Main street; Powell house, opposite the Prison; Gorham house, back of the Capitol, and a Frame House on the railroad near the bridge. Aug. 29, 1860—2m. J. SWIGERT.

## JOHN A. FLYNN,

LATE Professor of English Literature, Writing and Drawing in the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, respectfully proposes the opening of a School, in Frankfort, on the First Monday in September, 1860, for the reception of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to whom shall be imparted sound instruction in the following branches of a polite English Education, to-wit: Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Delineation of Maps, Use of the Globes, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Drawing, Writing and Book-Keeping.

Terms—Pupils under 12 years, \$17 50 per session of 5 months; over 12 years, 20 00 per session of 5 months.

For other particulars apply to Hon. John Rodman, Reuben Runyan, Esq., or Rev. William Flynn.

N. B.—The business of the school will be conducted in the room lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Tharp, (corner of Ann and Clinton Streets) where applications will be received from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. during the present week. [Aug. 27, 1860—wktwlv.]

## COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenon turnpike road. For particulars apply to August 8—1f. R. C. STEELE, Frankfort Ky.

## WANTED.

I WISH to rent a good DWELLING-HOUSE, either in North or South Frankfort. Apply to me at the Auditor's Office. GRANT GREEN. Aug. 24, 1860—4w2t.

## DAUGHTERS' COLLEGE, HARRODSBURG, KY.

We have determined to reorganize our School for YOUNG LADIES, and hereafter to concentrate our labors within the limits of a few select classes. This we feel impelled to do for several reasons:

1. We cannot, without the erection of a mammoth establishment, accommodate the annually increasing patronage of the school. This we feel unwilling, at present, to undertake.

2. We desire to make our course of study more varied, extensive, and thorough; to devote more attention to the healthful development of mind and heart, and the formation of character.

3. We desire to relieve ourselves of the distracting annoyances of a multitude, and at the same time to surround our students with the more genial influence of home-life. We have some regard, also, to the enlightened opinions of an advancing age, which call for a higher, purer, and more elevating regime for our daughters.

4. We are not satisfied merely to OVERSEE our school; we wish to bring each pupil at all times under our own immediate eye and personal influence. We wish to render our own labor more productive, by bringing our experience and skill to bear directly upon every measure of our class.

5. In fine, though large public schools have their advantages, yet we feel, as educators and as Christians, that it would be better for humanity and more acceptable to God, to educate WELTH, than to neutralize our influence by attempting to educate WASTY.

We propose, therefore, to limit our classes after the present term, which expired in June, to one half the present number. While this is a great sacrifice, in a pecuniary view, we hope that the increased good we may secure for our class, as a greater reward in the gratitude of our pupils and in the approbation that comes from God.

We particularly request that all applications for admission be made early; session commences September 17th.

For particulars address C. E. & JNO. AUG. WILLIAMS, Aug. 22, 1860—wktwlm. Harrodsburg, Ky.

## UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES for 1860-61, will commence on the 1st Monday of October next, and continue five months.

The Introductory, as usual, will be delivered on the first Monday in November, and analyzed by THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

J. BERRICK LINDSEY, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Physiology.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL B. EYRE, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

W. B. BOWLING, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October, (the 1st.) The Tennessee State Hospital under the direction of the Faculty is open to the Class free of charge.

A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in the presence of the class.

Amount of Fees for Lectures is \$105; Matriculation fee (paid once only) \$5; Practical Anatomy, \$10; Graduation Fee, \$25.

Good boarding can be procured for \$3 to \$4 per week. For further information or Catalogue apply to W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 15—4w.

## PURE CATAWBA BRANDY.

THE merit of really pure BRANDY, for medicinal use, has long been felt, and the opportunity to procure such an article must be regarded as a public good. LYONS' PURE CATAWBA BRANDY excels the choicest imported Brandy in purity and richness of flavor; and, wherever it has been introduced, it has invariably met the most unqualified favor and extensive sale.

The following celebrated chemist has analyzed it, and certifies to its perfect purity: Dr. A. A. HAYS, Dr. Nichols and Prof. Jackson, of Boston; Dr. Jas. B. Childers, N. Y.; Dr. Hiram Cox, Chemical Inspector of Ohio, Cincinnati; and other Chemists, North and South. Special attention of Physicians called to the article. For sale by

W. H. AVERILL, Sole Agent, August 15, 1860—3m. Frankfort, Ky.

## COMMITTED TO JAIL.

ON the 4th inst., as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JAMES MONROE—

Who arrested him in his possession a pass dated December 24, 1858, in Franklin County, State of Kentucky, which he claims was given to him by Wm. Sneed, of Danville, Ky., who he says holds his free papers. He is a dark mulatto or copper color, aged about 28 years; five feet two inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; stout built; has a full black eye; a small scar on his forehead, and several on his back, which have the appearance of whip marks. He had on, when arrested, a light colored coat and pantaloons, blue cloth cap, and shoes very much worn. The owner of said negro man is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.

Frankfort Aug. 15, 1860—1f. MILLER, J. F. C.

## STOLEN.

ON Friday evening last, my POCKET BOOK, containing the following notes: One note on Sam'l Miles for \$500, one do. on H. Giltner for \$100, one do. on John and Z. Petty for \$100, one do. on Sanford Glines for \$80, one do. on John Carter for \$60, John M. Harlan's check on Frankfort Branch Bank for \$50, one note on S. L. Thomson for \$31 54, one on D. A. Jett for \$144 75, one on A. M. Crockett for \$150 50, credit on same by \$120, and about \$120 in bank bills. The parties above named are warned against paying said notes or check to any person but myself; and all persons are warned against purchasing or trading for the same. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the Pocket Book and its contents.

G. H. JETT, Yeoman copy. Franklin co., Aug. 18.

## NOTICE.

### FOR SALT RIVER.

ALL persons indebted to SOLOMON WELLES, (A. Sonneberg, Agent,) are requested to come forward immediately and settle up, as he is desirous of closing up his business as soon as possible. The stock of CLOTHING on hand will be sold at Cost, until the first week in November next, at which time the house will be closed, as the proprietor expects to emigrate to the head waters of Salt River.

SOLOMON WELLES, A. SONNEBERG, Agent and Salesman. No. 1, Corn'th Building, St. Clair St. Aug. 24, 1860—wktwtf.

## NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through crops and fields, leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

R. GILLISPIE, EMILY SCEARCE, FRANKLIN S. PAGE. Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

## PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE Tax book is now made out, and as the commission allowed for collecting is too small to justify more than one call from the Deputy, it is hoped all tax payers will be ready when called on.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C. Frankfort Aug. 15, 1860—wktw2v.

